Jupiter & its Galilean Satellites

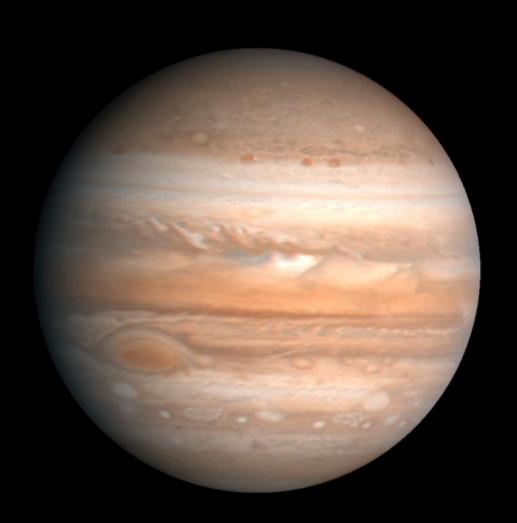
Melissa A. McGrath
NASA Marshall Space Flight Center

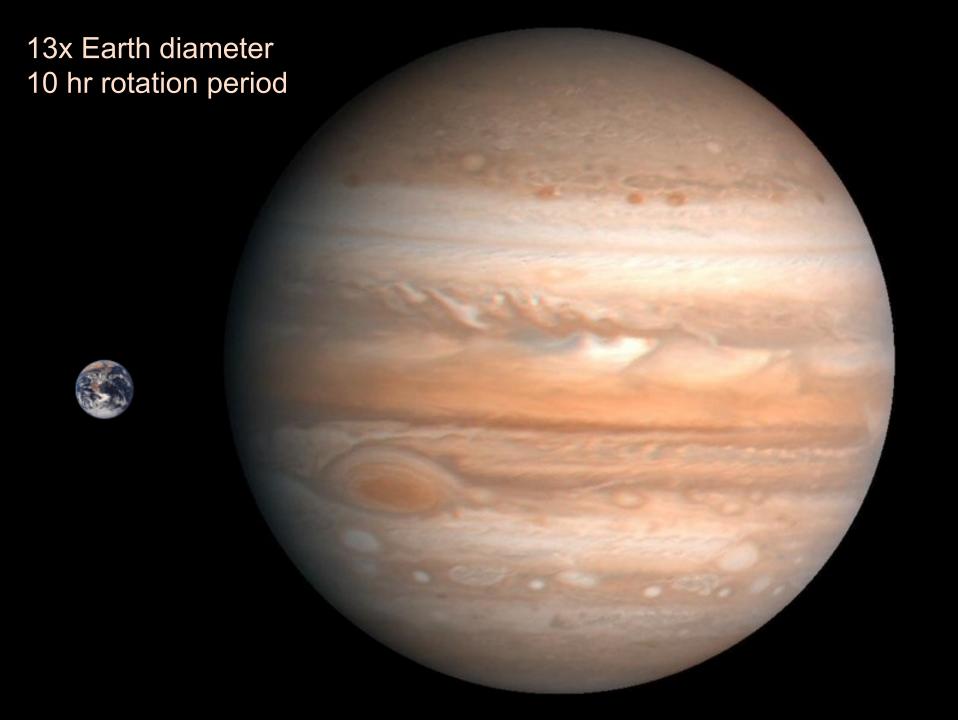




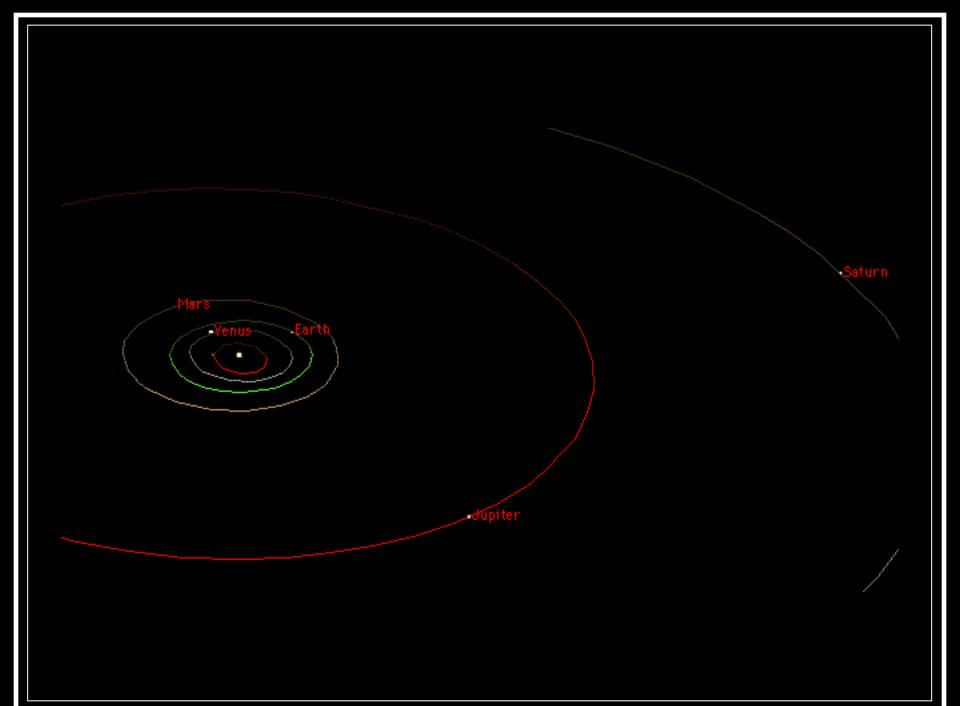
Jupiter - Giant of Planets

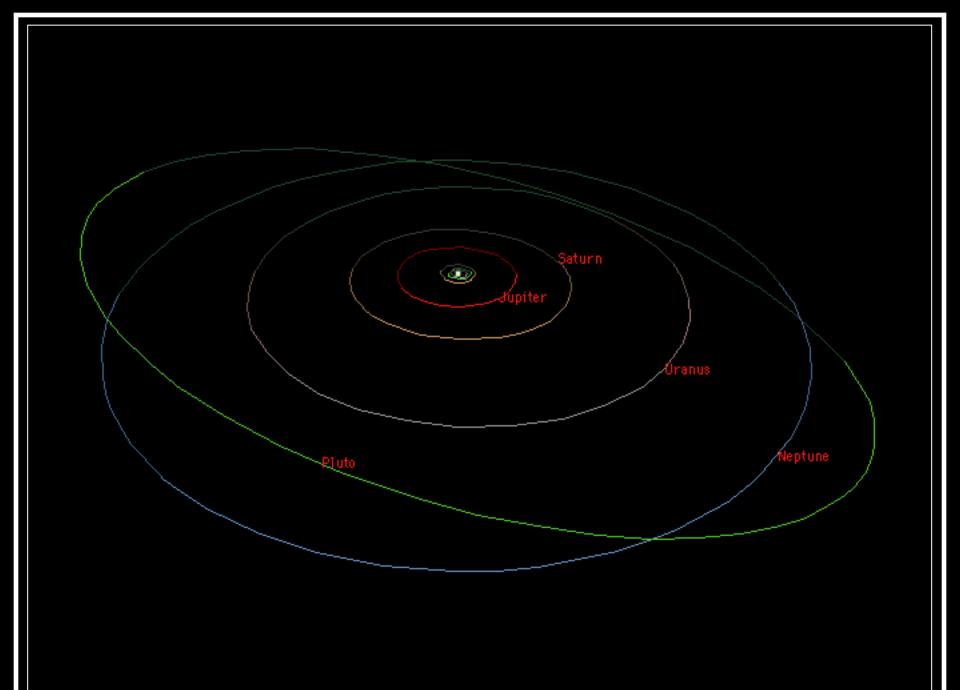
Largest, most rapidly rotating planet







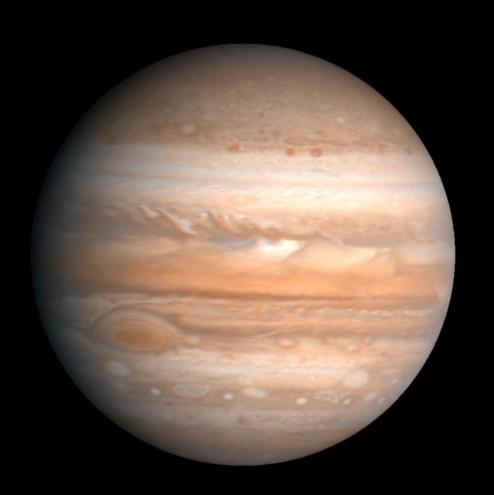




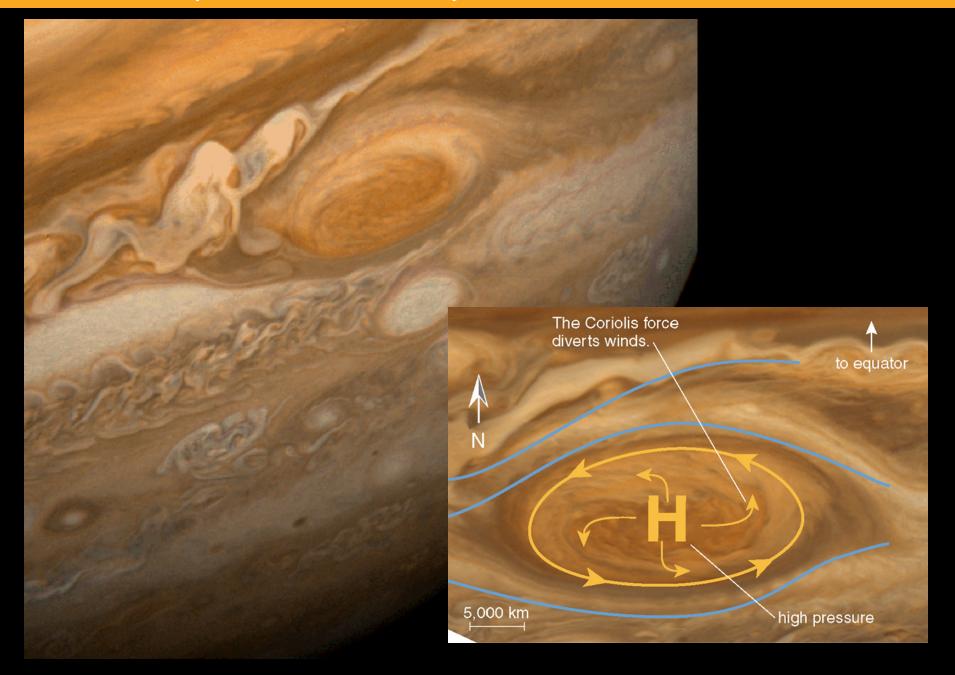
Jupiter - Giant of Planets

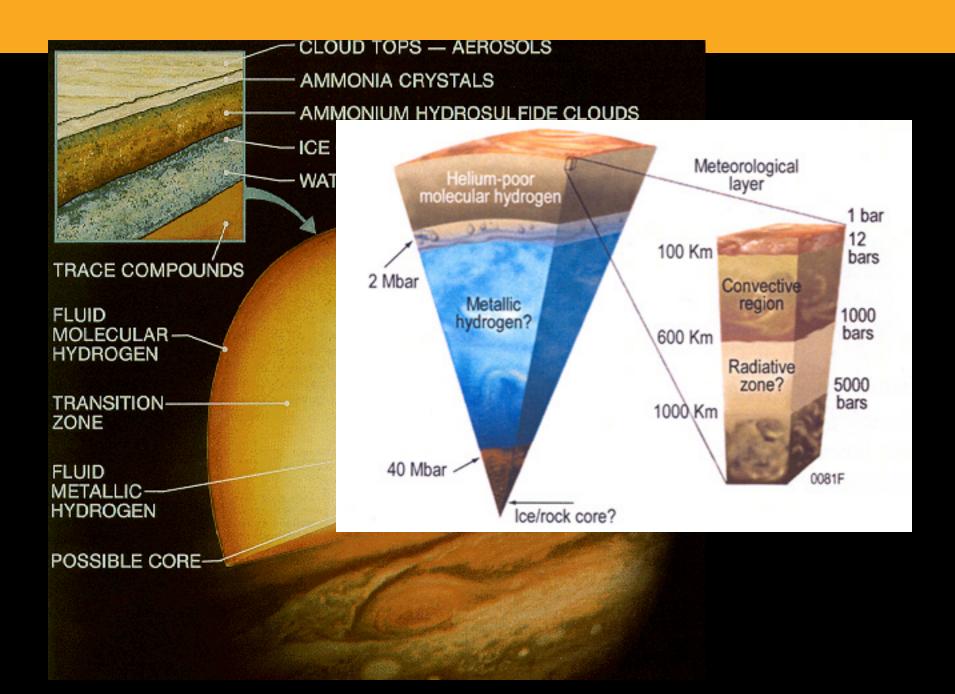
Largest, most rapidly rotating planet

Most active atmosphere

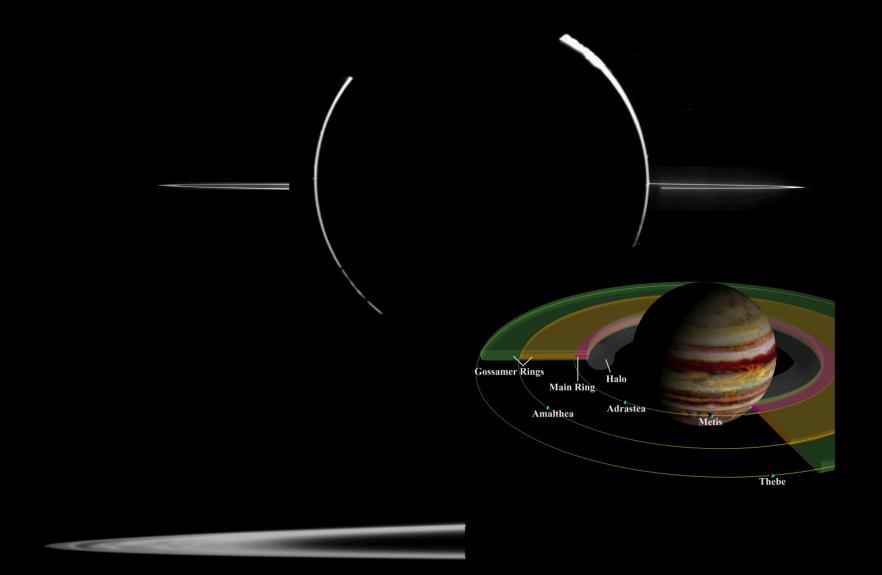


Great Red Spot - at least 400 years old

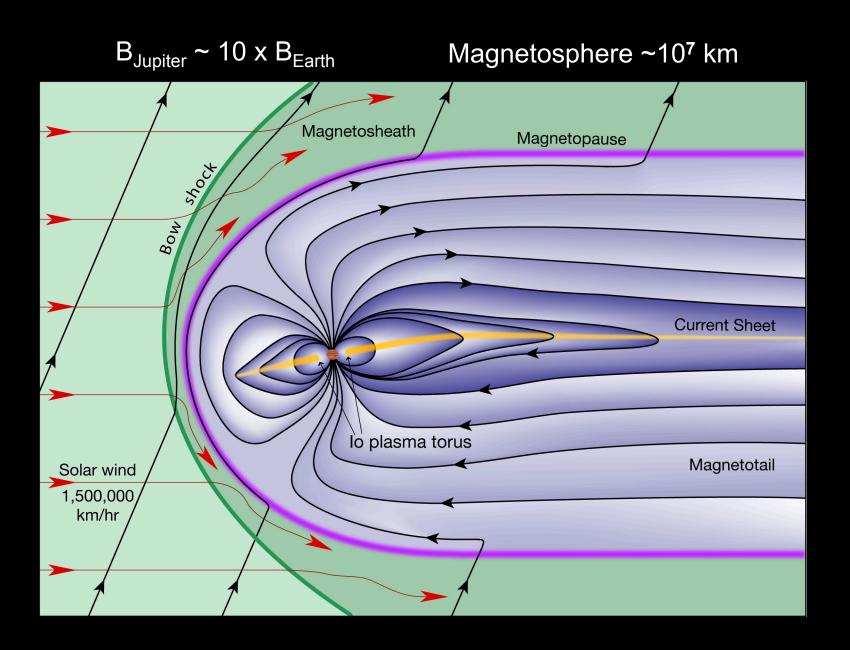


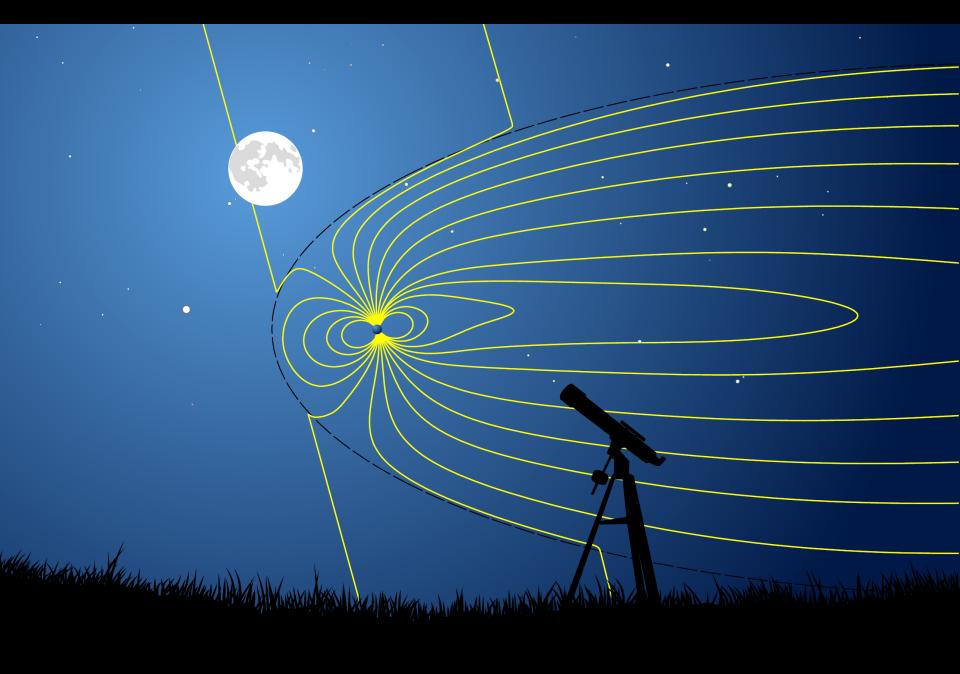


It also has rings



Strongest magnetic field and largest magnetosphere



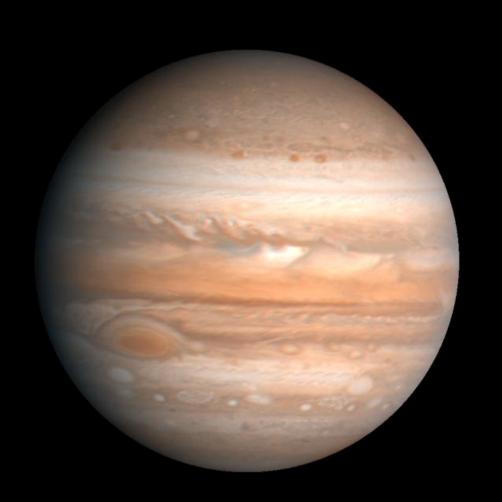


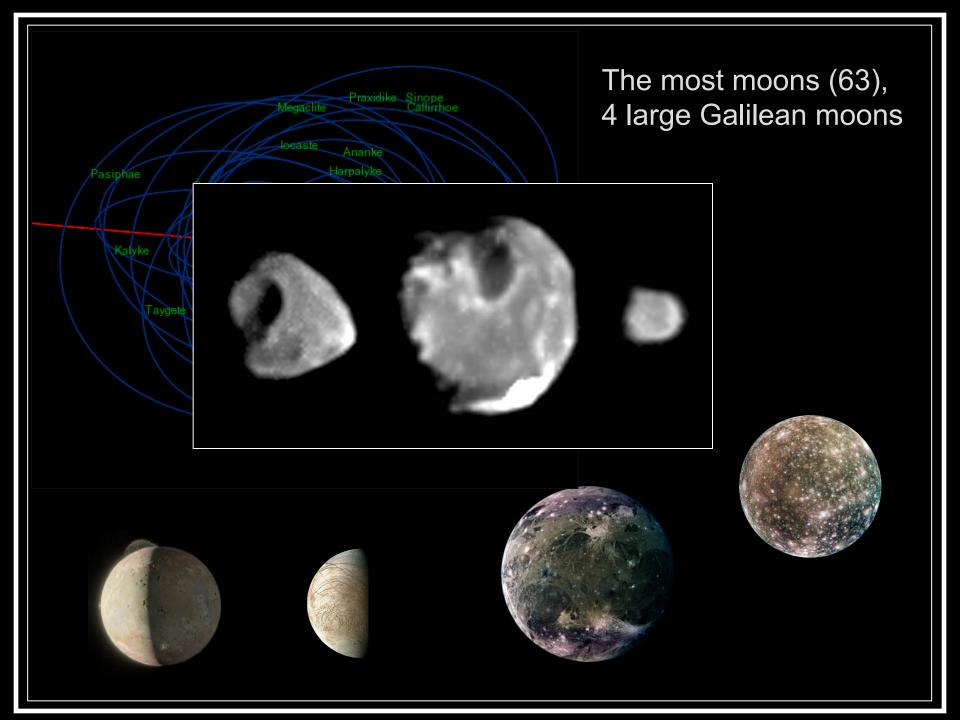
Introduction: The diverse Jupiter System

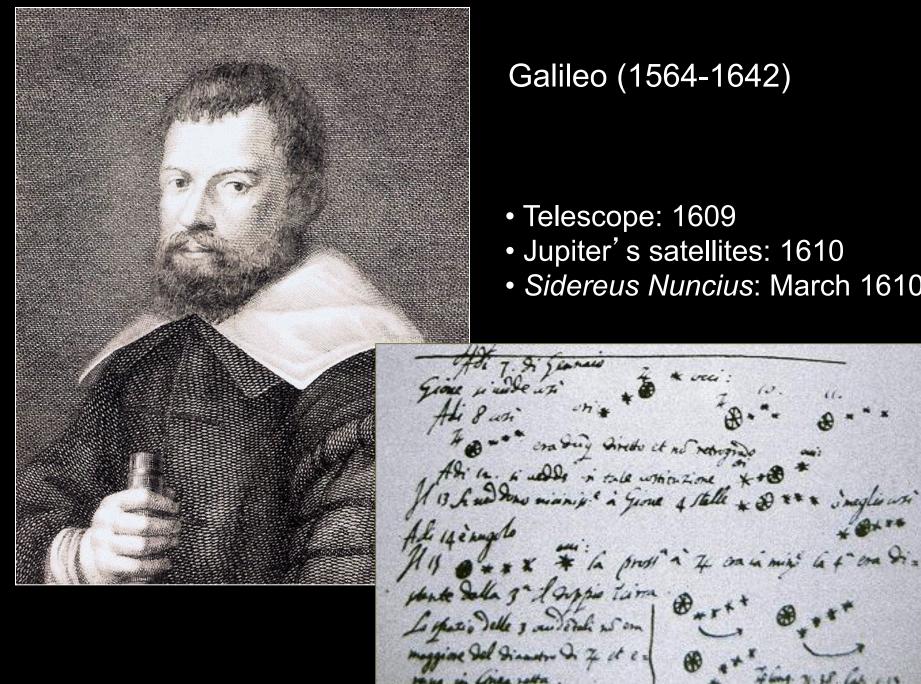
Largest, most rapidly rotating planet

Most active atmosphere

Solar system in miniature







Galileo (1564-1642)

• Telescope: 1609

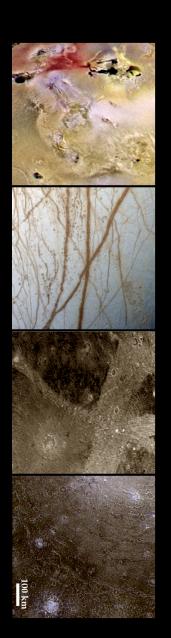
on one day directo ct no retrogrado

• Jupiter's satellites: 1610

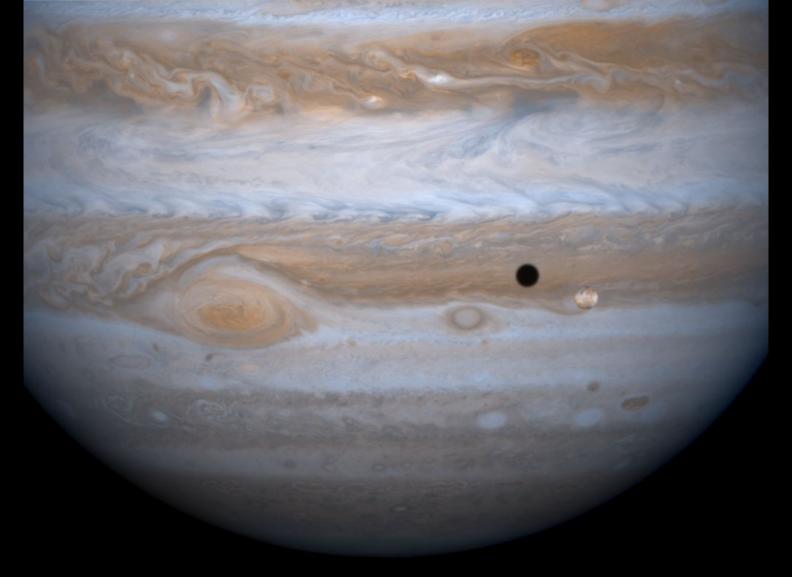
Sidereus Nuncius: March 1610

Galilean Satellites

	D _{sat} (km)	d _{sat-Jup} 10 ⁵ km [R _j]	Density	
lo	3630	4.2 [5.9]	3.6	
Europa	3140	6.7 [9.4]	3.0	
Ganymede	5260	10.7 [15.0]	1.9	
Callisto	4800	18.8 [26.3]	1.9	
Moon	3474	3.8	3.3	

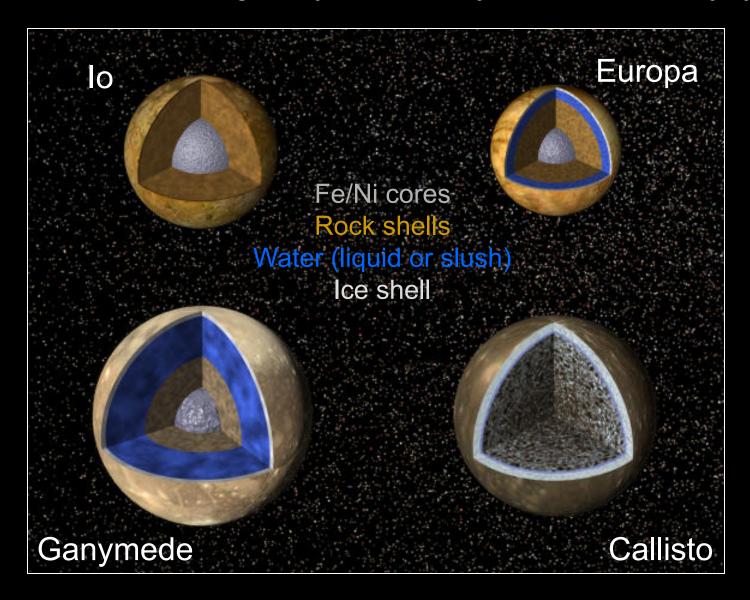






- Strong tides
- Phase locked orbits
- Leading-trailing asymmetries

Interior structures greatly clarified by Galileo close flybys



Io

Located deep within the gravitational well and magnetic cavity, it has a tremendous impact on the Jovian system because of its active volcanism.

166 confirmed active hot spots and plumes

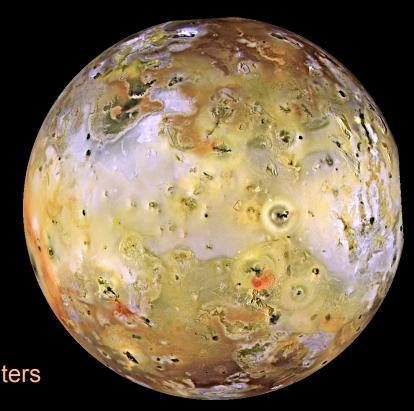
541 features classified as volcanic centers

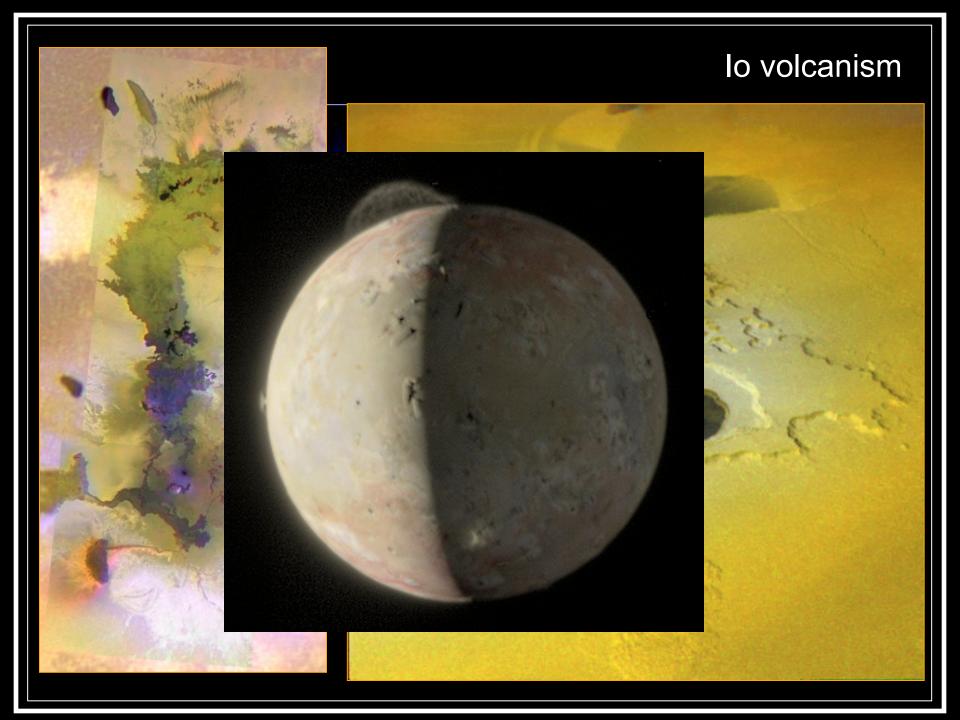
• 2 peaks in concentration:

5°N, 170° (anti-Jovian) 15°S, 345° (sub-Jovian)

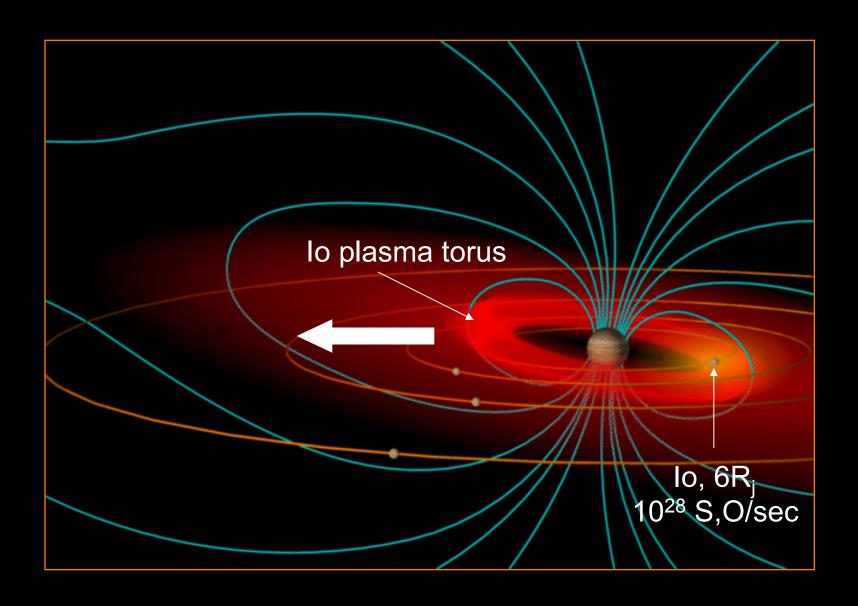
• None > 80° latitude

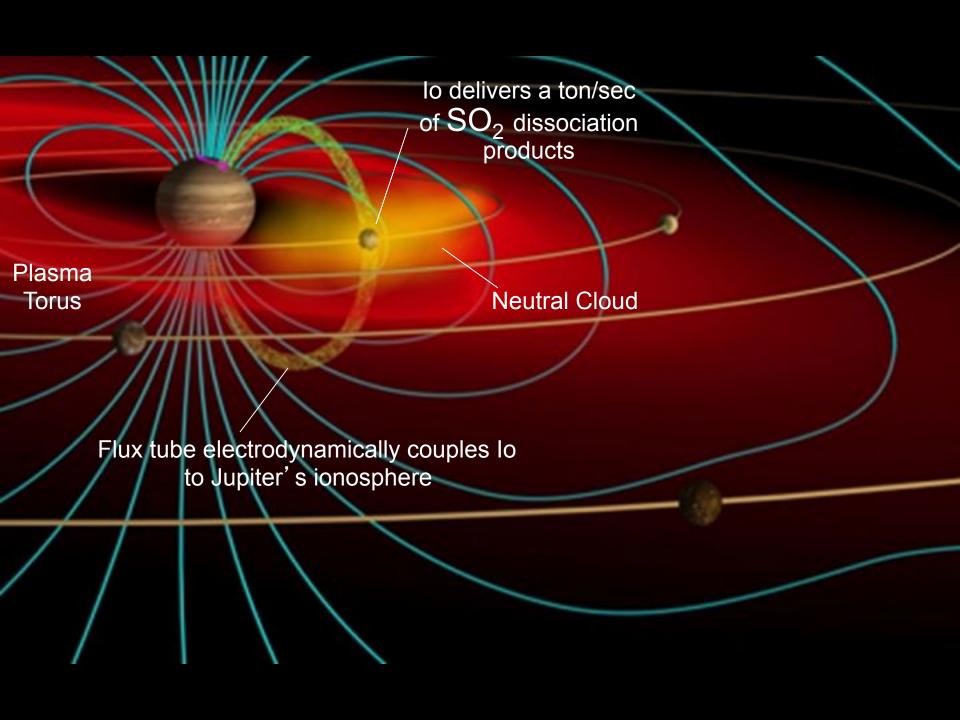
(Lopes-Gautier et al. 2000, 2004; Kirchoff et al. 2005)

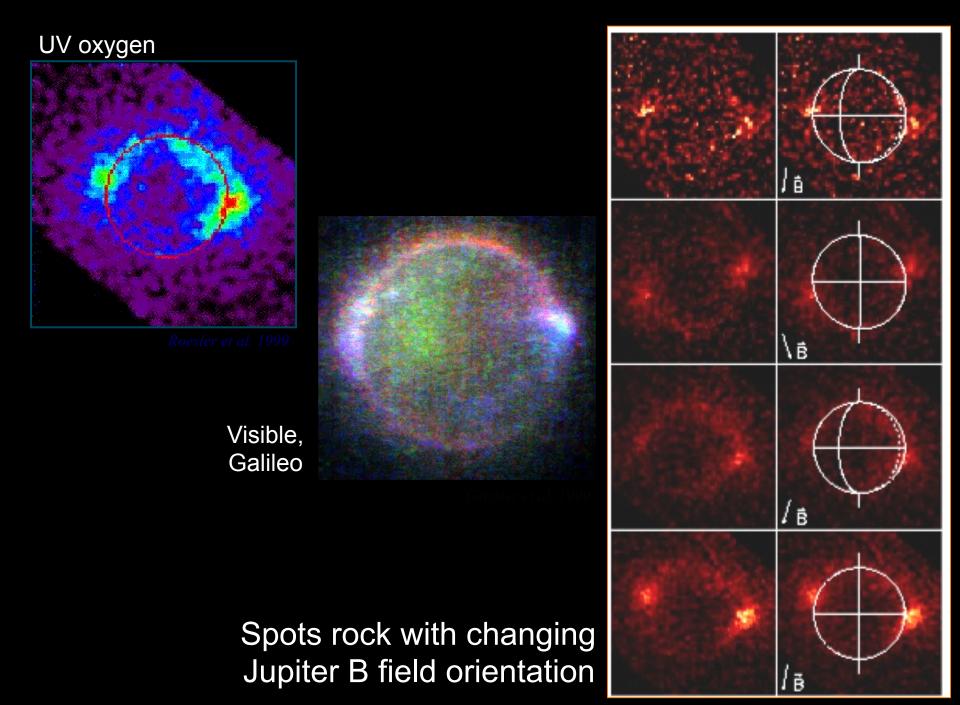




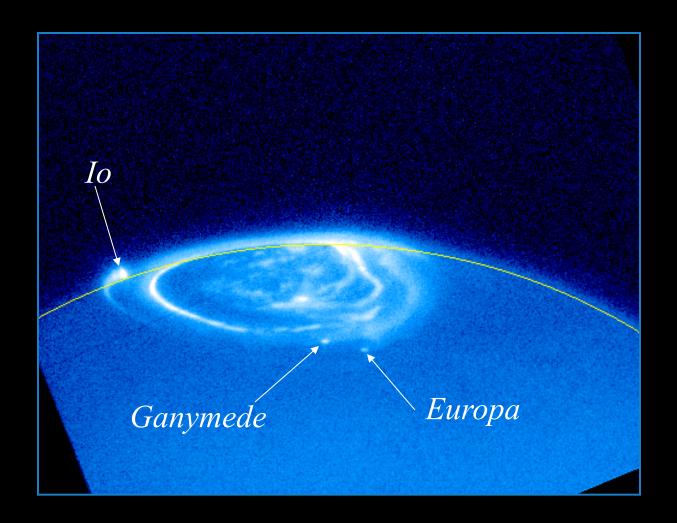
Io & the Jovian magnetosphere





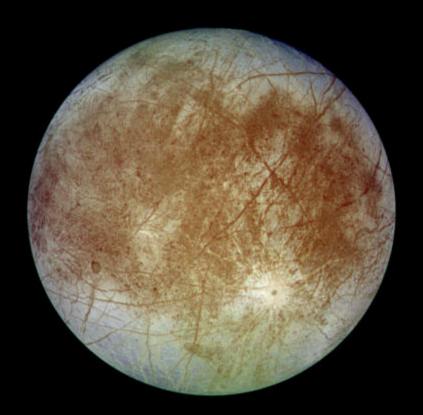


Satellite signatures in the Jovian aurora



Clarke et al. 2004

Europa

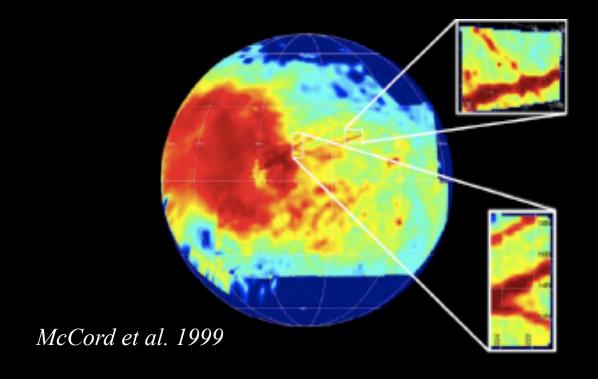


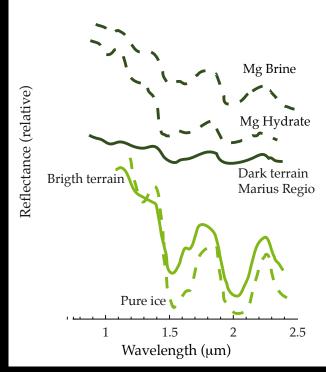
trailing hemisphere



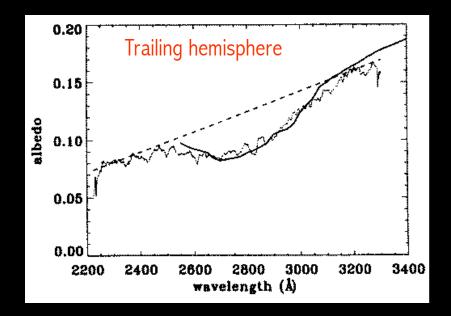
leading hemisphere

leading-trailing asymmetry due to radiolysis



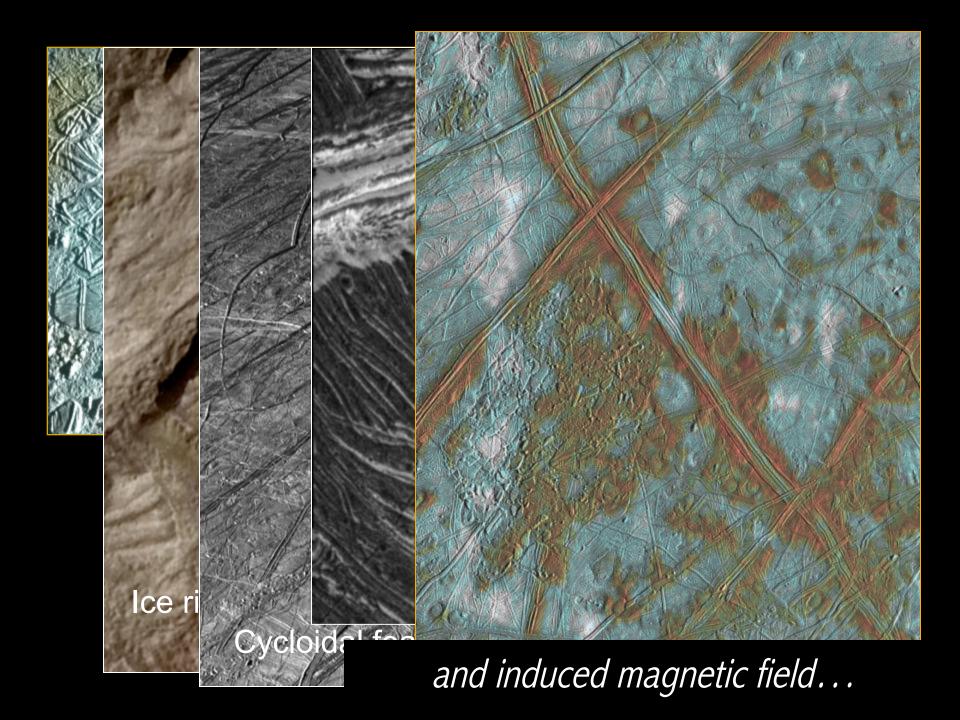


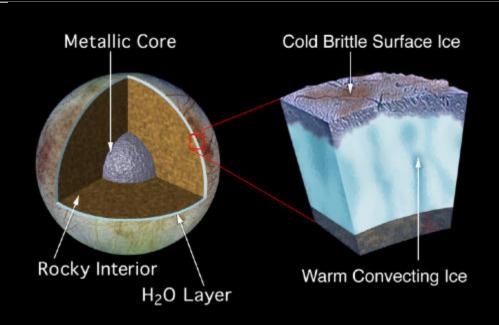
Frozen brines and hydrates?



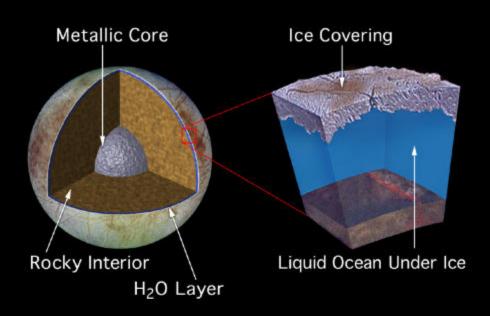
How does the surface relate to the subsurface?

Detection of SO_2 in H_2O ice Noll et al. 1995

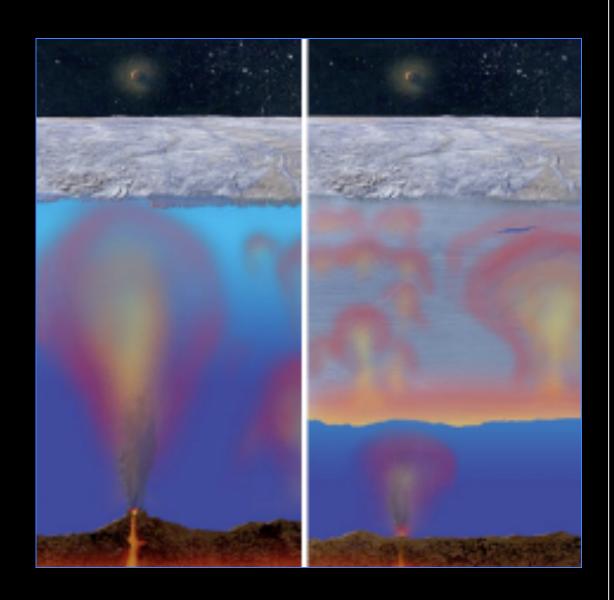




...indicate the presence of a mobile, subsurface material, possibly liquid.



The most contentious issue is the thickness of the overlying ice.

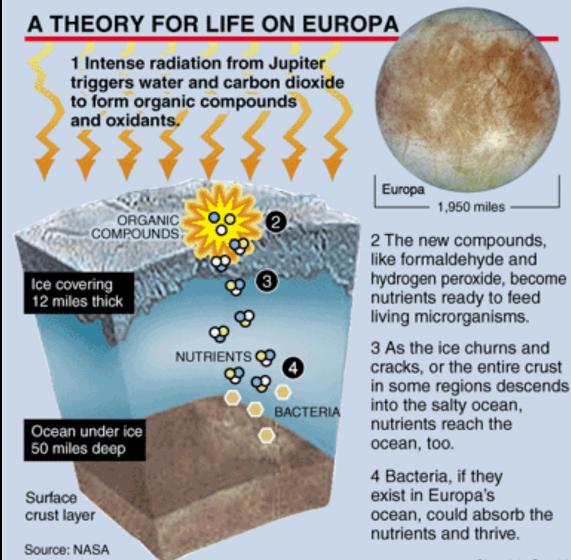


Life on Europa?

The search for life involves the search for life as we know it, primarily the search for liquid water.

- Liquid water
- ✓ "Biogenic" elements (e.g., carbon as organics)
- ? Useful source of free energy (on Earth it's primarily photosynthesis)

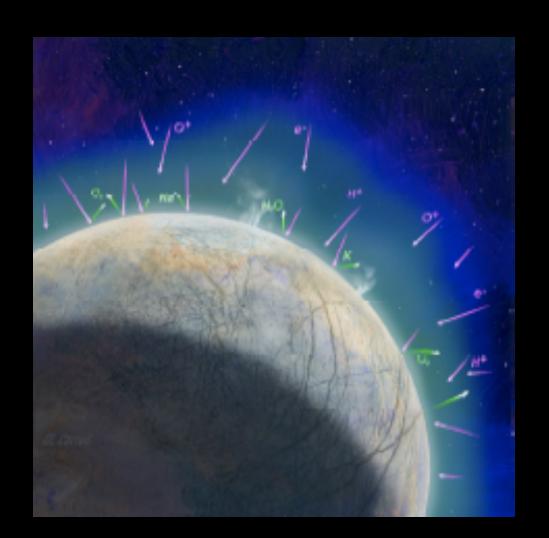
Deadly radiation powers life on Europa?



Chyba (2000)

Chronicle Graphic

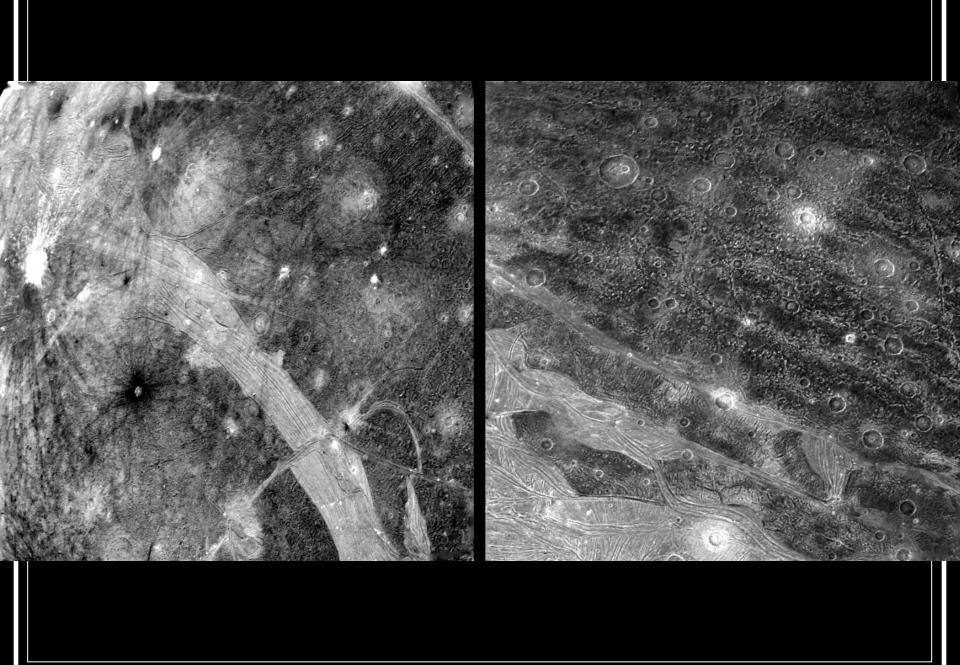
= = =	Surface Habitats Shallow water		DEEP HABITATS					
			Trapped oceans			Top oceans		
	The Earth	Mars	Ganymede	Callisto	Titan	Europa	Enceladus	
		种致						
Liquid Water			•	•		•		
Stable Environ- ment	•		•	•				
Essential elements				•		•	•	
Chemical Energy	•		•	•		•		

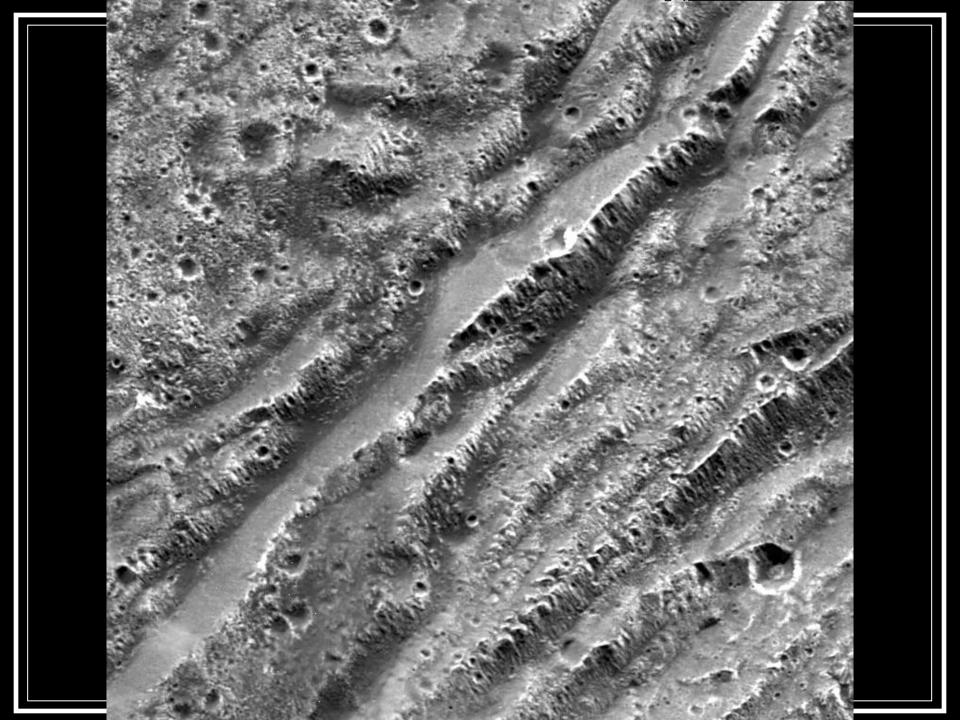


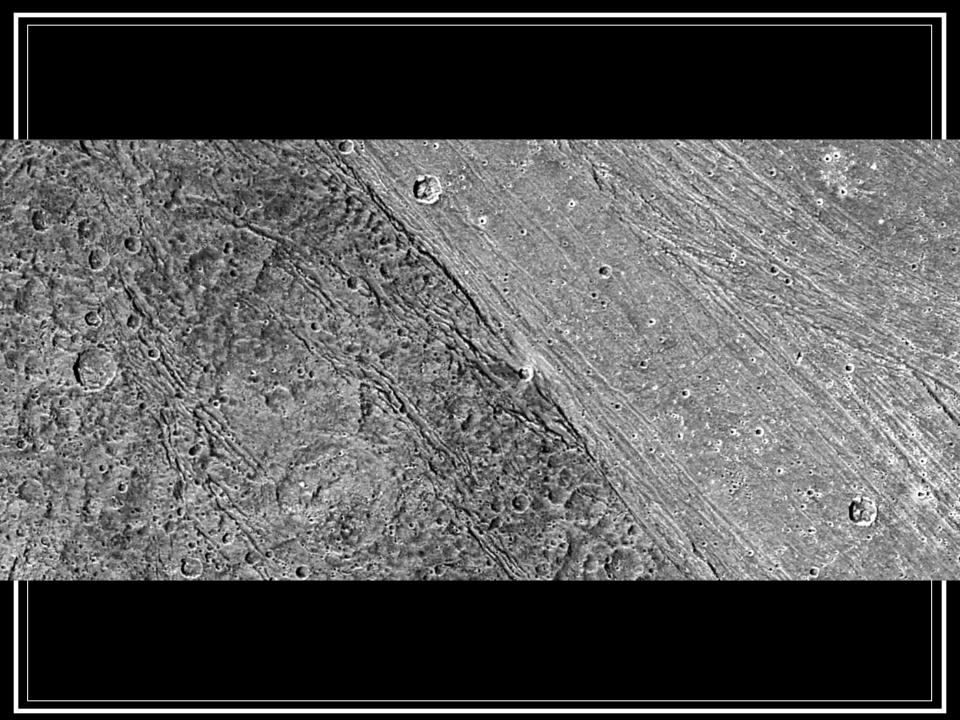
Ganymede

The largest satellite in the solar system, larger than Mercury and Pluto, only slightly smaller than Mars

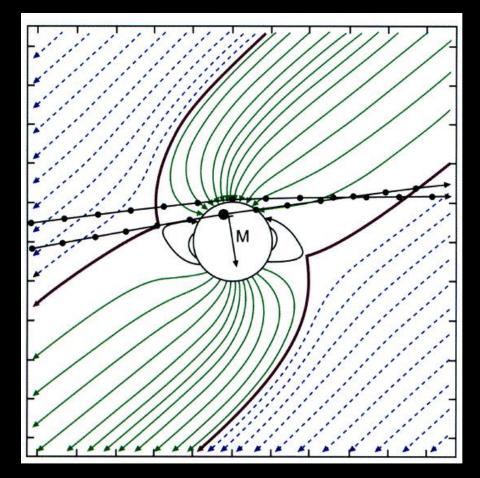






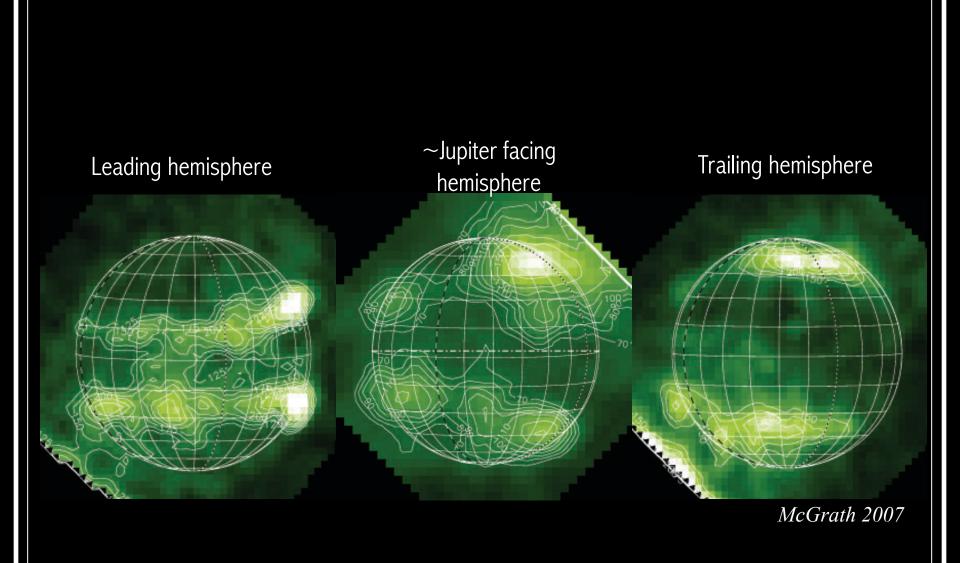






Gurnett et al. 1996 Kivelson et al. 1996

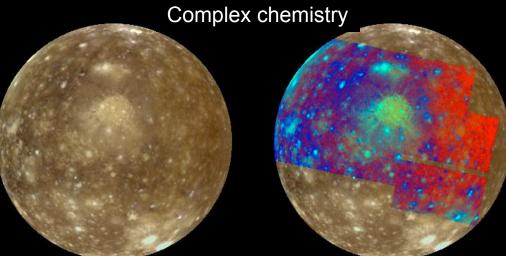
Feldman et al. 2000

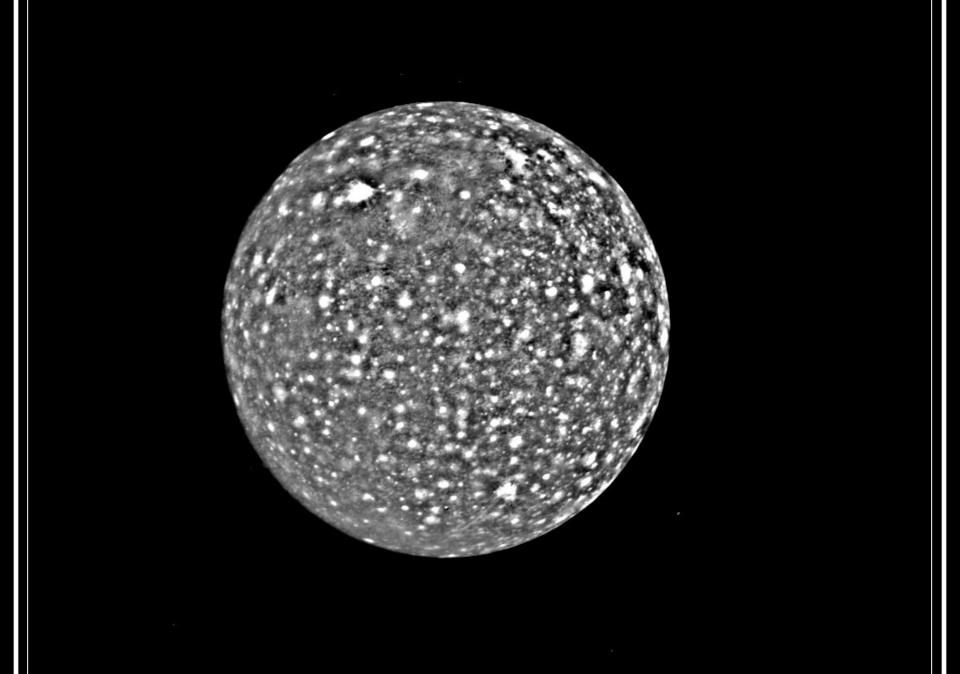


Callisto

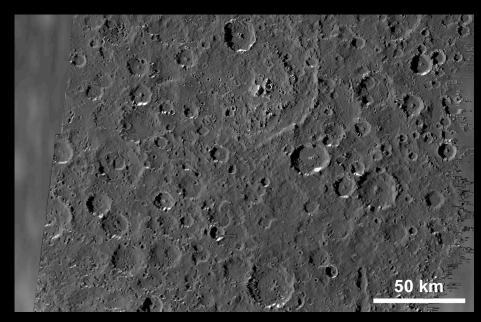
Oldest surface of the Jupiter system — a witnessof early ages



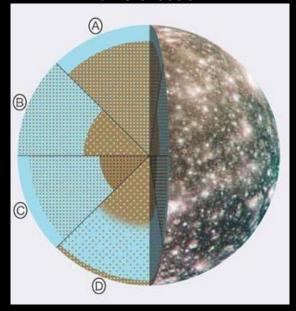


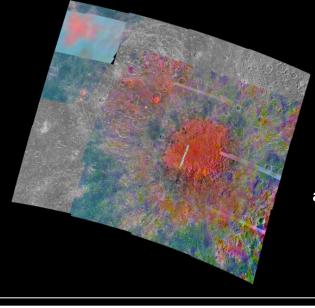


Cratering record and early geological history

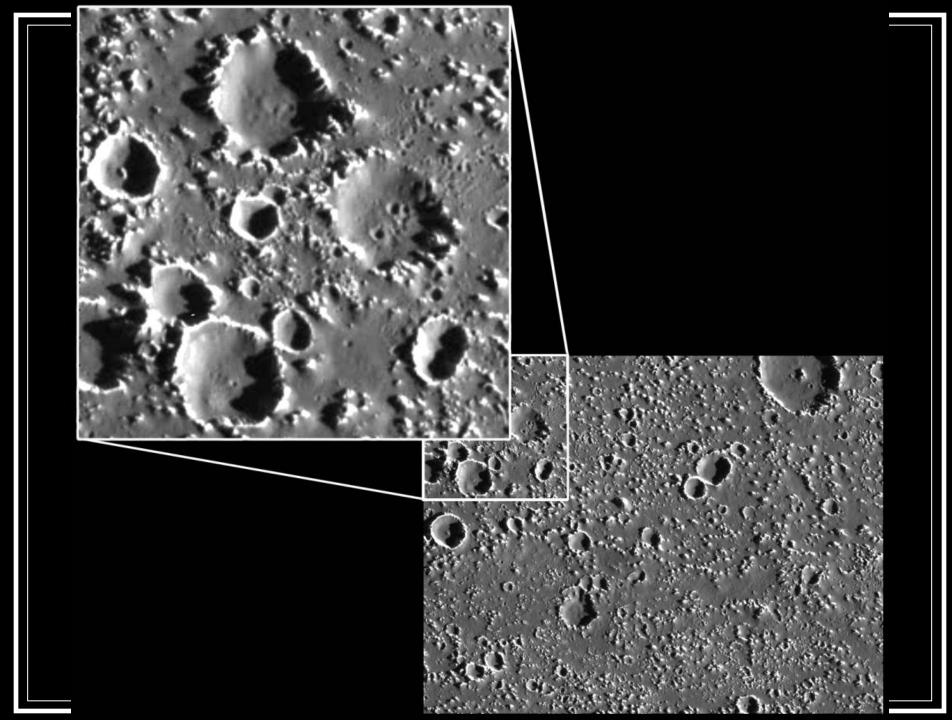


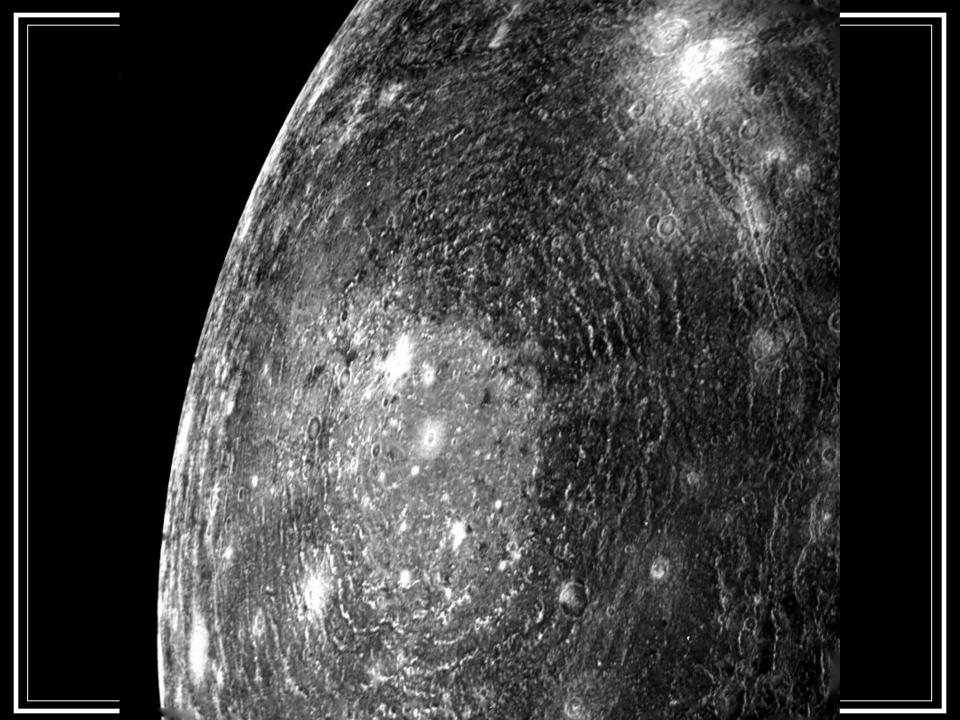
Structure and internal differentiation

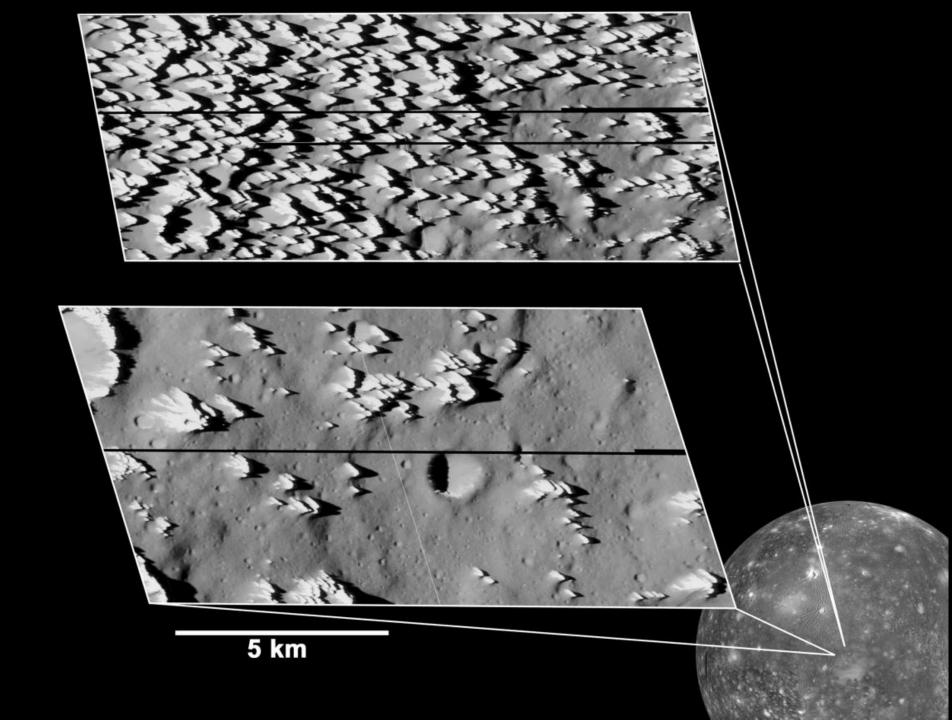


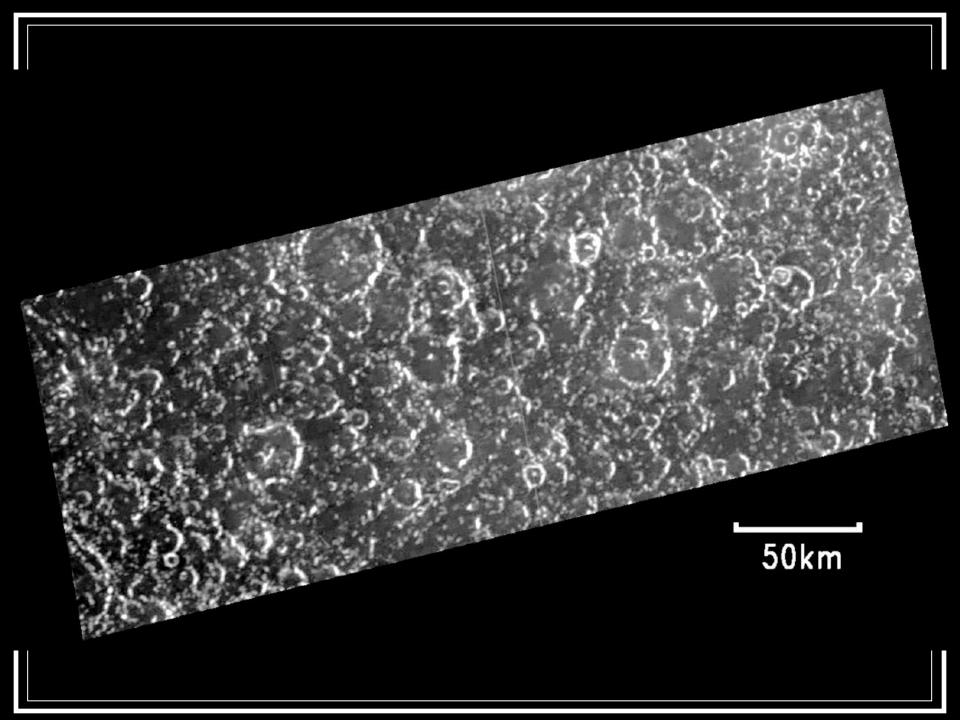


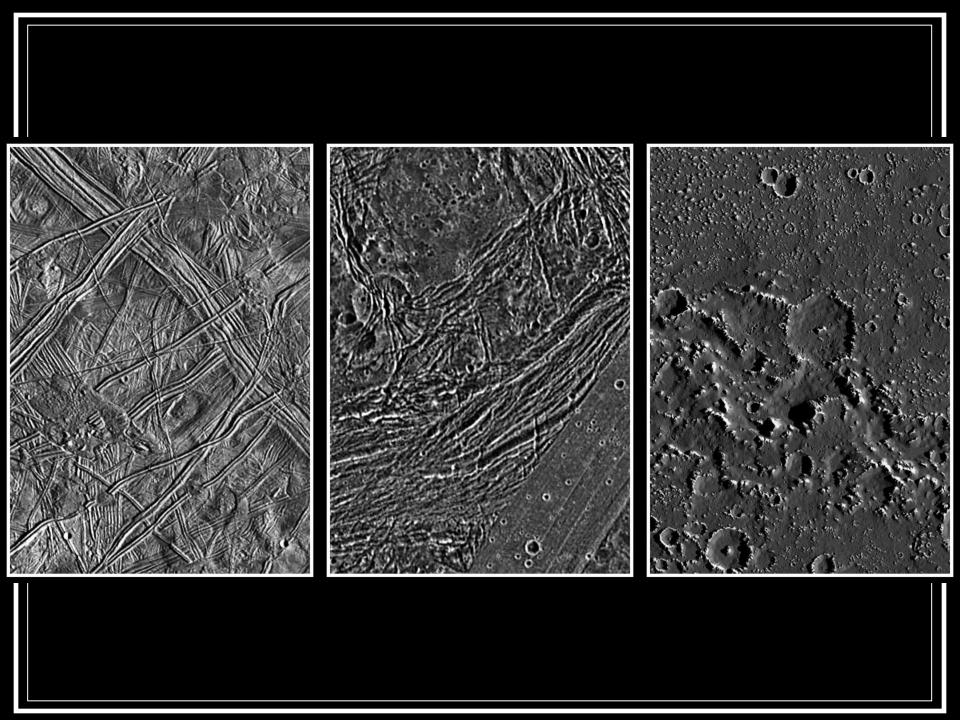
Surface composition and degradation processes



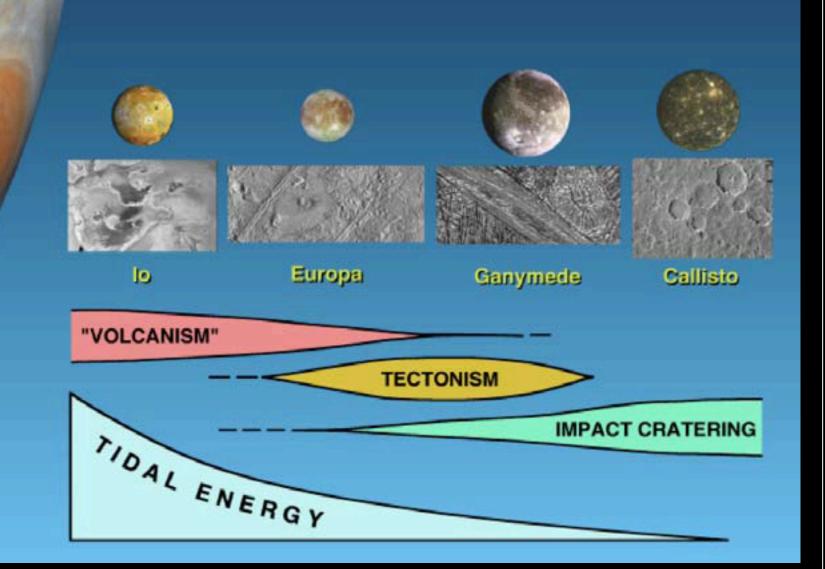














Key Questions:

- Does the Jupiter system harbor habitable worlds?
- What are the processes operating within the Jupiter system?

EJSM-Laplace mission:

- Jupiter Ganymede Orbiter (JGO)
- Jupiter Europa Orbiter (JEO)

The diverse Jupiter System

